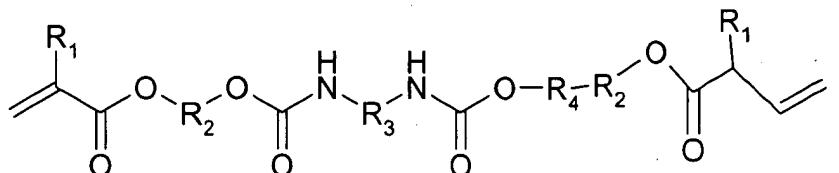


## AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

### 1. (Cancelled)

2. (Currently Amended) A polymer of Formula 1A:



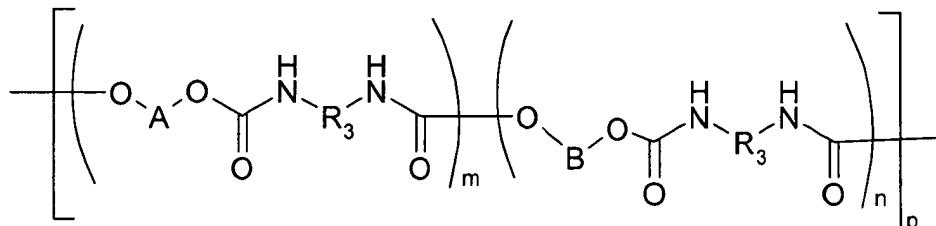
where:

R<sub>1</sub> is hydrogen or methyl;

R<sub>2</sub> is a divalent residue derived from alkyl or alkoxy hydroxy (meth) acrylate(s); ~~more preferably an alkyl or alkoxy residue;~~

R<sub>3</sub> is a divalent residue derived from aliphatic, cycloaliphatic, heterocyclic and/or aromatic diisocyanate(s);

R<sub>4</sub> is a divalent random block copolymer backbone of Formula 2A:



Formula 2A

where:

A is a divalent residue derived from one or more acrylic-derived polyol(s);

B is a divalent residue derived from one or more rubber-derived polyol(s);

m and n are independently an integer from 1 to 20; and

p is from about 2 to about 50.

3. (Currently Amended) A polymer as claimed in ~~claim 2 either preceding claim~~ having a z-average molecular weight (M<sub>z</sub>) measured by gel permeation chromatography (GPC) from about 50 to about 5,500 kilo Daltons (kDa).

4. (Currently Amended) A polymer as claimed in claim 2 either claim 1 or 2 having a weight average molecular weight ( $M_w$ ) measured by GPC from about 1 to about 1,000 kDa.,

5. (Currently Amended) A polymer as claimed in claim 2 either claim 1 or 2 having a number average molecular weight ( $M_n$ ) of from about 1 to about 100 kDa.

6. (Currently Amended) A polymer as claimed in claim 2 either claim 1 or 2 having a density of radiation curable functional groups (measured as molecular weight per group) from about 1 to 150 kDa.

7. (Currently Amended) A method of preparing a UV curable urethane (meth)acrylate polymer by reacting a hydroxyl functional ethylenically unsaturated polymer precursor with one or more di-isocyanates. where the hydroxyl functional ethylenically unsaturated polymer precursor is a copolymer obtained ~~and/or are obtainable~~ from (a) one or more C<sub>1-14</sub>alkyl(meth)acrylate(s) (b) one or more polybutadiene derived polyol(s); hydrogenated polybutadiene derived difunctional polyol(s); poly(ethylene / butylene) derived difunctional polyol(s); non-crystalline polyether glycol(s); and (c) one or more poly-functional compounds comprising hindered, tertiary carboxylic acid group(s) therein and a plurality of reactive, primary hydroxy groups.

8. (Currently Amended) A polymer obtained ~~or obtainable~~ by the method of claim 7.

9. (Currently Amended) A radiation curable adhesive formulation comprising (by weight) 100 parts of one or more polymer(s) as claimed in claims 2 or 8; any of claims 1, 2 and 8; together with from about 1 to about 120 parts of one or more tackifiers; preferably from about 20 to about 80 parts of one or more tackifier(s):

10. (Currently Amended) A film laminate comprising a plurality of layers and between at least two ~~of is a thereof, is a~~ polymer as claimed in claims 2 or 8 ~~claims 1, 2 or 8~~ or a formulation as claimed in claim 9.

11. (New) A polymer as claimed in claim 2 wherein the rubber derived polyol is selected from polybutadiene derived polyols, hydrogenated polybutadiene derived difunctional polyols, poly(ethylene/butylene) derived difunctional polyols, non-crystalline polyether glycols and mixtures thereof.

12. (New) A polymer as claimed in claim 2 wherein acrylic derived polyol is selected from acrylic polyols having a glass transition temperature from -85°C to 30°C.

13. (New) A polymer as claimed in claim 2 wherein the weight ratio of rubber-derived polyol to acrylic-derived polyol is from 0.1 to 10.

14.(New) The polymer according to claim 2 wherein R<sub>2</sub> is an alkyl or alkoxy residue.

15. (New) The radiation curable adhesive formulation according to claim 9 wherein said one or more tackifiers are present at from about 20 to about 80 parts.

16.(New) A film laminate comprising a plurality of layers and between at least 2 thereof, is a polymer as claimed in claim 14.